

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1825.

[NO. 50.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

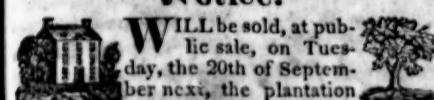
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Young Man,

WHO can come well recommended for steady, honest and industrious habits, acquainted with figures and writes a good hand, can hear of a good situation in a mercantile house, by applying at this office. One of 16 or 18 years of age would be preferred.

August 23, 1825.—451

Notice.

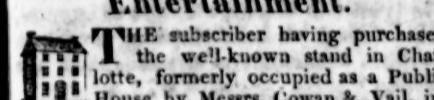
 WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th of September next, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, lying on the road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to the Old Nation Ford on the Catawba river, about seven miles east of said ford, containing

One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, with comfortable improvements. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOODRICH.

August 23, 1825.—350r

Entertainment.

 THE subscriber having purchased the well-known stand in Charlotte, formerly occupied as a Public House by Messrs. Cowan & Vail, informs the public, that he will open the house, for the reception of company, during the last week in October, when he will be prepared to accommodate all who may please to call on him.

ROBERT WATSON.

August 19, 1825.—652

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.
Sm51—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1825.

A. & A. Hoyle
vs.
Wm. Lattimore, Admr. of Geo. Lattimore, deceased; and the same to the same. James Armstrong vs. the same. Wm. Maclean vs. the same; & Wm. & J. D. Maclean vs. the same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made four weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases above stated, and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

Witness,
VARDY M'BEE, C. C.
450r

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE
HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTLES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

A BARGAIN.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Samuel Henderson.

July 9, 1825.—tf.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Dr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000	20,000
1 10,000	10,000
2 6,000	10,000
2 1,990	3,980
18 1,000	18,000
18 500	9,300
18 100	1,800
186 50	9,300
186 25	4,650
1488 10	14,880
13950 5	69,750
15,870 Prizes,	\$171,360
26,970 Blanks,	

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to 1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to 1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - -	\$5 00
Half do. - - - - -	2 50
Quarter do. - - - - -	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - - - -	\$60
Of halves, - - - - -	30
Of quarters, - - - - -	15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin) - is \$500

1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	- is 300
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1 do \$250 (Gig)	- is 250
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1 do \$180 (do.)	- is 180
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1 do \$130 (do.)	- is 130
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2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gun)	- is 200
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2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	- is 160
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2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	- is 40
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3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	- is 42
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2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	- is 24
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3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	- is 30
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1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	- is 8
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10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	- is 60
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10 do \$5 (Hats)	- is 50
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1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	- is 4
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1 do \$3 (do.)	- is 3
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20 do \$3 (do.)	- is 60
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300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	- is 600
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431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.)	- is 431
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\$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the under-signed Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had from the Commissioners.

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house, one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—381f

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
A RELIGIOUS PAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,
CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

DOCUMENTS.

Gov. Troup to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. 3
Milledgeville, 7th Aug. 1825.

SIR—The letter of the Secretary of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to enquire into the conduct of the Agent for Indian Affairs, recommended them as officers, distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival, I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions—of upright intentions—of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of

tion, much less the farago which follows about some body regarding money a little more and truth a little less, condition of despised poverty and luxuries of plundered wealth, &c. &c. and which is equally unintelligible.

Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meagre compliment to a portion of the citizens of Georgia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom, justice and patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance," many of whom are cultivators of the land; and then again that the "cultivators are the adamantine pillars of the Union against which the angry vapouring, paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries "without endangering the noble edifice," &c. &c. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by Gen. Gaines, but which I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

The General soon becomes a little more explicit, when he says "there is in Georgia a small class of men who, like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community, but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong." Party, Sir—An agent representing the government of the United States before the government of Georgia, addressing to the chief magistrate of the state an official paper in which, descanting on the state of parties, the writer places himself by the side of the one party, and fulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, sir, suffer me to ask if Gen. Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative strength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and co-operation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent anathemas against the other, through the Governor of this state: thus directly intermeddling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exasperations of party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call the particular party to which he is opposed, the "one-sided enlightened class;" in another place he calls them "the small class."—The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of the parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed that the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration, under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties, and to have arrived at the very gratifying conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1—undoubtedly a very incorrect statement.

This officer took umbrage at my request to permit the Commissioners on the part of the State to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigations for the discovery of truth; why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, as was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the Councils in matters involving interests of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the Council at Broken Arrow, that if the congregated world were to contradict the Chief Yoholo, he would not believe it, has been already noticed in the letter which I last had the honor to address to you. It is upon the authority of this Chief, of Hambly represented to be one of the most infamous of men and of the Agent of Indian affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the Commissioners on the part of the States that if twenty-three states out of twenty-four were to pronounce the Agent guilty he would not believe them.

Gen. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or ears of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his sword for this special service. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usually govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty; so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ at any time as your Representative or organ from the Clerks of your bureaus, up to your Major General by Brevet, and have acted and treated with them as equals.

In the deportment of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference

with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one but to all the constituted authorities of the State.—Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions expressed or implied or by authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sanction and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 18th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government would be by the most friendly States of the Union.

With great consideration,
G. M. TROUP.
The President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE.

I was employed by his Excellency Governor Troup, as bearer of an express to Gen. Wm. McIntosh, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs to the survey of the lands by Georgia, lately ceded at the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Joseph Marshall and William Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by McIntosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April. Marshall and Edwards were both present when this conversation took place. Marshall informed me, (acting as Interpreter,) that when the Chiefs were convened, and their wishes consulted, that General McIntosh would advise the Governor of it; and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and after the present crop was made, they could sell out their improvements and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time, that McIntosh requested him to stay to the talk, but he said it was not necessary, as his consent was then given.

Marshall and Edwards and myself set off together, and several times during our journey, Marshall manifested his entire approbation of the measure of surveying the lands, and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April.

JESSE PROSSER.
Milledgeville, 2d Aug. 1825.

Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup.

Head Quarters, East'n Department, ?
INDIAN SPRINGS, Aug. 16, 1825. 5

Sir—I have received your Excellency's letter of the 6th, post marked "Milledgeville, 8th Aug." acknowledging the publication of a letter from me the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say, that I forwarded it in due time.

It is doubtful known to you that yours of the 17th July was published, as it is presumed by your authority, in a newspaper, before I replied to it. You could not therefore be much "surprised" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret, that for a U. States officer to write to you, was in fact to write for the newspapers; and that to differ with you in opinion, was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little difference of opinion would impose on me. A tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentations of you *deditum potestatum* Commissioners, nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say, "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

These expressions, like others contained in some of your previous letters, (but of which I took no notice,) wherein you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice and inflated pride of office, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot to "feel power and forget right."

Were you some little German prince for example, (the most self important and over bearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me, and after freely indulging in "words of learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted, viz: "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

But I am not a Turk—nor are you a prince, I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee—I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and an honorable member. My lawful public duties has called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges; which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual: No, not even the Governor; with whose correspondence, I confess to you, sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed as individually to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me, individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill, will not permit me to yield to the nonintercourse which you have without authority pre-

pared to "direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you; and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the Executive of this state, personally or by letter, I should not fail to do that duty—with the respect due to the office, and the state over which you preside. In this state, as in all other of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find around me men and patriots, and the descendants of men and patriots, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; and who in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work, which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other states in saying, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Among such men, I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land; many of these men, I am assured, will do me the justice to believe that the United States soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last, you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe, to save from harm the humblest citizen of the state. My Military Command has alternately within a few years past extended to every state and territory of the Republic—I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occasional correspondence of more than twenty of the state and territorial governments; from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable and polite kind; I have addressed one and all of them, and you, in the same heartfelt terms of that respect which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country. No feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual states; rights and privileges, defined by the constitution and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals; rights and privileges, to promote which, is to promote the interest and honor of the Union: with these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as foreign *princes*, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be sported with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a bold man, when he has lost the character of a wise one, may sometimes perhaps innocently amuse himself in attempting to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for *force*, and the phrenzy of his party zeal for fire; but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing; and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions; and gravely appeals to his comrades and "co-workers," and says unto them "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms"—We (the people) involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness personified in the act of "tweaking justice by the nose, and the babe beating the nurse," and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such eccentricities.

Wishing your excellency health and respect, I have the honor to be,
E. P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. Comm.
To His Excellency G. M. TROUP,
Gov. of Georgia.

NEW HOLLAND.

The anomalous character of New Holland is strikingly illustrated in the following extract from "Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales," by Barron Field, Esq.

"But this is New Holland, where it is summer with us, when it is winter in Europe, and vice versa, where the barometer rises before bad weather, and falls before good; where the North is the hot wind, and the South is cold; where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar (cedrela toona, according to Mr. Brown;) where the fields are fenced with Mahogany (eucalyptus robusta,) and myrtle trees are burnt for fire wood; where the swans are black and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind leg, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the mole (ornithorhynchus paradoxus) lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; where there is a bird (meliphaga) with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus zaria, and the other to that of squalus; where the pears are made of wood (xylomelum pyriforme) with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry (excarpus cypriiformis) grows with the stone at the outside."

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 23.—The fine fast sailing ship *Isaac Hicks*, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday, (after being detained off the Hook two days by the storm.) By her we have advices from Liverpool to the 20th ultimo, inclusive, and from London to the evening of the 18th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued dull. One letter of the 20th says,

"The total sales the last three days, viz. on the 16th, 18th, and 19th, amounted

to only 2634 bags.

A duel has been fought in Paris, between Count Segur and General Gourdon, in consequence of the answer of the latter to the account of the Russian Campaign by the former; Count Segur was wounded in the arm, and the latter in the body.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

The Calcutta Gazette of February 21st, contains dispatches from Lieut. Colonel Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announced that the whole of the province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmese, in pursuance of a convention made between Lieut. Col. Richards and the Burmese commander. The affair was considered of so much importance, that the guns at Calcutta were fired on the occasion.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon are to the 3d of July. The King of Portugal has issued a decree, in which, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who are banished, the King pardons the parties concerned in the disorders of the 28th February and 30th April, last year. It is introduced by a preamble, in which his Majesty describes the conflicting sensations he experiences from his natural tendency to mercy, and the grave reflections which oppose themselves to permitting crime to pass unpunished.

Spain.—The latest Madrid dates are of June 30. Letters from Saragossa speak of several arrests, in consequence of the discovery of a correspondence with the Liberals at Gibraltar. Generals Laseria, Canterac, and Moroto, had arrived in that capital.

THE GREEKS.

The accounts of the patriots having defeated the Turks, in an attempt to penetrate the Morea, and destroyed three divisions of their army, which we noticed on the arrival of the Pacific, had received additional confirmation from various quarters, particularly from Leghorn, under date 3d July, and which is said to have come "from a quarter on which reliance may be placed. It may be considered as official." Letters had been received at Lloyd's from Constantinople of the 20th June; the contents of which, (observes the British Press) are important, inasmuch as they do not contradict any of the gloomy intelligence previously current in the Turkish capital respecting the struggle with the Greeks.—If the fleet of the Captain Pacha had not been dispersed on the 1st of June, some contradictory intelligence would have been received at Constantinople previous to the 16th. Neither had accounts been received from the Captain Pacha. Had any event adverse to the Greeks taken place, it would have been notified in the ordinary way, by the exhibition of their heads over the gates of the Seraglio.

It is said, in letters from Corfu, of the 21st June, that the Captain Pacha "after meeting with many difficulties," had effected a junction with the Egyptian squadron, and entered the ports of Candia. These admissions by the enemies of the Greeks, leave no doubt as to the correctness of the statement, that they had every where triumphed over the fleets of the invaders. In the same letters, the latest received from Corfu, we also find the following statement—

"A new expedition to the coast of the Morea is spoken of, but as most of the Turkish ships are in great want of repair, the expedition will probably be delayed. Miaules has raised the blockade of Suda, which excites surprise, as he has received reinforcements from Hydra, and Sactoury's squadron has joined his. Since the capitulation of Navarino, Ibrahim Pacha has been rather inactive, only his cavalry makes occasional incursions into the interior of the Morea. He seems to wait the arrival of the army of Redschid Pacha, which is in Levadia and Etolia. The Greeks are extremely active. They are concentrating their forces to make head against the storm.—We expect that we shall hear very important news."

Alluding to the general aspect of affairs in Greece, the Liverpool Courier of the 20th July has the following pertinent remarks:

"The success and reverses of this noble people may be considered as, during this campaign, hitherto, pretty equally balanced. They have lost an important fortress, and they have again greatly distinguished themselves on their own element, and have inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy's fleet. It is satisfactory to observe, that the regular usages of civilized warfare begin to be observed in this struggle; no massacre having taken place at the taking of Navarino, and the Greek garrison being allowed to march out with the honors of war.—This is one

proof, that the valour of the Greeks taught the Turks to fear them, and that the former have obtained a position sufficiently commanding to curb the brutality of their oppressors. We hope that some efforts may be made by the Greek land forces to retrieve this disaster; and that this campaign may be nobly and successfully contested. If so, it promises to seal the liberty of Greece."

Rumors were again afloat, that it was in contemplation by the Holy alliance, to recommend the establishment of a limited monarchy to the Greeks, and Austria is said to have actually despatched a special messenger with proposals in favor of the exiled son of Gustavus of Sweden. An application on the same subject was said to be about to be made to the British government.

Late and interesting from Peru.

We have received files of the "Gaceta del Gobierno," of Lima, for March, in one of which we find it stated that his Most Christian Majesty's Frigate *Maria Teresa*, arriving on board Rear Admiral Rosamel, commander in chief of the French forces in the Pacific. On the seventeenth the Admiral addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign relations soliciting an audience with the Liberator Bolivar. On the 18th, he was received by the Liberator with much affability at Magdalena—during the interview, the liberator was assured by the Admiral that the French Government professed and entertained the most pure sentiments of strict neutrality, with respect to the New American States. It is stated that the liberator was much satisfied with the interview which he had had with the French Admiral, whose reputation, for frank and generous conduct, is well known along the coast of Columbia, by the manner in which he conducted himself in Laguira, when he was there under the command of Vice Admiral Jursen.—On that occasion the French contributed, although indirectly, to the capitulation of Laguira, by refusing to lend the least assistance to the Spaniards who defended the place.

Our private correspondence, which is to the 1st of April, informs us that Callao still held out and the Patriots had succeeded in mounting 6 more guns of large calibre on their battery, and in a few days the cannonading of the place was expected to commence with great vigor.

The measures adopted by Bolivar for the reduction of Callao, are spoken of with admiration by every one, and his personal attendance at the camp and general indifference to danger, are subjects of much conversation. The shells from the castles frequently go a mile over the battery, and as Rodil loses no opportunity of annoying the workmen, there is little done by day light, but during the night, the work progresses rapidly, and without hindrance from the fire of the enemy, who it is supposed is reserving his ammunition for the final struggle.—The Patriots have a squadron of Callao, consisting of the Protector, 54 guns; Commodore Ellensworth; Limanian, 28; Captain Freeman; Huachano, formerly El Congresso, of 22 guns; Macedonia, and another brig, and the Colombian corvette Pinchinca, Captain Druette. This Chilian frigate O'Higgins, was also there, but was soon to proceed in company with the Montezuma to Valparaiso.

[Ball. Patriot.]

Peru.—The editors of the New-York Evening Post have been favored by a mercantile friend with a Lima paper of the 31st March, which contains the following interesting decree, allowing foreigners to transact their own business, and giving them all the privileges enjoyed by the natives.

(Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.) SIMON BOLIVAR, Liberator, President of the Republic of Columbia, Liberator of the Republic of Peru, and entrusted with the supreme command thereof, &c. &c.

Considering, that the trammels imposed on foreigners in the territory of the Republic are a remnant of the Spanish colonial system:

That they are notoriously eluded to the disgrace of the government, and of the public morals;

That they are opposed to the liberal principles that have presided over the organization of the Republic, no less than to the practice of the most enlightened nations:

That I am authorized by the resolution of the Congress of the 13th instant to determine in the matter, what I may deem most fit and proper:

I have decreed, and do decree as follows:

1st. The 3d article of the provisional regulations of Commerce of the 28th September, 1821, is annulled.

2d. Consequently foreigners are authorized to exercise their mercantile industry, without the necessity of appointing as consignee a citizen of Peru.

3d. The prohibition of selling by retail, contained in the twenty-third article of the same regulations, is to be understood with respect to wholesale merchants or warehouse keepers, only, whether natives or foreigners.

4th. Foreigners are to enjoy the protection of the laws equally with Peruvians, and to be subject to the same taxes.

5th. The Minister of State in the Re-

the Department is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Let it be printed, published and circulated. Given in the Palace of the Supreme Government at Lima, the 28th of March, 1825—6th and 4th.

SIMON BOLIVAR.
By order of his Excellency,
JOSE MARIA DE PANDO.

DOMESTIC.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The trial of Commodore Stewart is at present progressing before this tribunal. There are four charges preferred against him, viz: *First*, Unofficer-like conduct—this charge embraces 29 specifications. *Second*, Disobedience of orders—this charge embraces 7 specifications.—*Third*, Neglect of duty—embracing 3 specifications. *Fourth*, Oppression and cruelty.

Com. Porter.—The following extract of a letter, dated August 20th, signed D. Porter, to a friend in Philadelphia, speaks volumes in commendation of this alike distinguished officer and gentleman: “I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored, throughout my trial, to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecution. I do not express doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me.”

Pet. Int.

SALISBURY, AUG. 23.

Melancholy Casualty.—A friend in Burke county informs us, that on the night of the 2d inst. a young man by the name of Gabriel Coxe, at the house of Mr. Jacob Mull, in the neighborhood of Morganton, fell down stairs and broke his neck; he almost instantly died. It is supposed that, in a fit of somnambulism, he was walking his bed-chamber, and stepped off the stair way, (there being no banister) and fell on his head, by which his neck was broken. He was a young man of excellent character, and highly esteemed by all of his acquaintance.

Carolinian.

Fatal effects of unbridled passion.—On Monday, the 15th instant, two negro men in the employ of Mr. Alexander Penny, about 15 miles from this town, while at work in the field, quarreled about a drink of water; one of them seized an axe, with which he threatened to beat the other's brains out, the latter then picked up a heavy club, and in the scuffle that ensued, the one with a club struck the other so heavy a blow, as to split his head open to the length of eighteen inches. He almost instantly expired.

ib.

A Young Rogue Caught.—A lad, apparently about 15 years old, an apprentice to Mr. Devo, a respectable tailor in Schoharie, N. Y. was very ingeniously detected in stealing money from the drawer of Mr. Throop's store. He had for some time made it a practice to call at the store when there was no one there excepting Mr. T. or one of his clerks. He would then generally call for wine, or some trifling article kept in the store cellar, and in their absence to procure the article, it was suspected that he made free with the change drawer. The other day Mr. T. fastened a cord to the back of the drawer, and let one end pass through a small hole into the cellar. It was but a short time before the boy came in, and observing no one but Mr. Throop in the store, called for some wine; Mr. T. on entering the cellar, perceiving the cord move caught hold of it, and with a sudden jerk made it fast; he then ran upstairs, and found the young rogue with his hand fast in the drawer, and he was taken, as Prince Hal says, “in the manner.” We hope this little affair will prove a warning to the descendants of the long fingered family, to keep their fingers off other people's property lest they should as this chap has done, get them trapped.

Schoharie Republican.

At Taunton, in Massachusetts, they print calicoes, blue and white, two blues, and fancy colours. The cloth on which they print is superior to the English, and the printing and colours are equal to any goods imported of similar quality and prices. It is expected that these goods will soon drive the British manufactured printed low priced goods out of the market of South and North-America. If our printed calicoes shall be found to wear as well and look as well as our plain goods, we may rely upon it, we shall command the market, notwithstanding the advantages of capital and other commercial arrangements of Great Britain.

A Doctor Johnson, of New-Hampshire, has been convicted of robbing a grave in Andover, in that state, of the body of a Mrs. Hilton, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250 dollars.

In the town of Madbury, New-Hampshire, resides a Mr. Israel Tebbet, whose weight was ascertained a few days since, to be four hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is about six feet in height, and was not fleshy when young.

From the Lexington, Kentucky, Reporter.

We are confident that there cannot be found in the annals of party violence and animosity in this country, a more atrocious act than was committed here on the last day of the late election. It was characterized by a deliberate and diabolical malignity, which utterly precludes the excuse, which some seem disposed to make, of trick and thoughtlessness. How many, or who were the actors in it, is not ascertained, but we trust will be, and their names held up to the abhorrence and indignation of mankind. That a considerable number were privy and consenting to it, and, so far *particeps criminis*, is, however, well known—but for the act itself. It having been manifested after the second day of the election, that the Constitutional ticket would succeed by a considerable majority, and it become known that a large quantity of liquor was making into toddy and punch, to regale the friends of the successful candidates after the election, as is usual in this country, a scheme was got up, and some agents engaged to procure a large quantity of EMETIC TARTAR (accounts vary from half a pound to two pounds) and infused into the barrels of liquor standing opened and exposed. The miscreants completely succeeded—and the lives of from five hundred to one thousand citizens were thus jeopardized! Even at the very moment when the infernal scheme was operating on hundreds and producing nausea, vomiting and cramp of the stomach, threatening the most serious consequences, they were enjoying the scene with a pleasure more befitting demons than men. It is not known that it has yet proved fatal to any one of the great number who partook of the liquor, but many are yet feeling its effects, and it may be considered providential should no death occur. We have said that it was premeditated, and we say so, because we are well assured, that person was employed to calculate as to the probable number of persons who would partake of the liquor, and how many grains might be allowed to each person, without producing death! Thus were the lives of our fellow citizens placed on a footing with those of the unhappy victims of British Military despotism, where the Surgeon is made to feel the pulse of the sufferer, from time to time, to ascertain how far the torture of flagellation may be carried, without producing death. A course of legal investigation has been instituted to detect the authors of this malicious party trick, and one or two individuals supposed to have been concerned, are in custody, or on bail, and others we understand have absconded.

A child in Upper Canada, actually bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearances in the sublunular glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated application of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumours beneath the tongue. These tumours made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every re-appearance of the tumours, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week.

Alb. Pat.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 22.

The acknowledgment of Hayti by France was still unknown and quite unsuspected in Europe, at the dates of our news from England and the continent—The measure was taken with so much secrecy, that while they were celebrating the joyful event in St. Domingo, journals on the other side of the Atlantic, were amusing themselves with discussion on the propriety of such a measure, and expressing hopes that it might be adopted by the government. The solicitude manifested on the subject by many of the politicians of France, naturally leads us to regard it with more interest. One of our latest Paris papers, in speaking of the recognition of Hayti, “declares that it is looked for not merely on account of the commercial advantages which it would afford, but as an indication of a favorable change in the policy of the French government—as a proof that they have abandoned the narrow and ruinous system of Spain, for the more liberal and profitable one pursued by England.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

PICTURE OF CADIZ.

The editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received files of Cadiz papers from their correspondent at that place. They are exclusively filled with advertisements and extracts from English journals—hardly a line can be found in them relative to their own affairs, and they are entirely silent of any disturbances in Spain. The following distressing situation of Cadiz we quote from our correspondent's letter. He says, “there is nothing new here; the present high tides, together with the distressing custom-house system have entirely ruined trade. The population of this city, formerly 65,000, is at present reduced to 40,000—many mercantile establishments are about leaving the place, and one third of the dwellings are empty.”

The Boston Medical Intelligencer deems tea a deliterous drink to health, and indulges in the expression that it “has had, and still has, its agency in slaying thousands.”

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1825.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Columbus—Alex. Forme, S.; Luke R. Simmons and — Stephens, C.

Carteret—W. Davis, S.; Otway Burns Wm. H. Borden, C.

Onslow—Edward Ward, S.; Frederick Foy and Edward Williams, C.

Martin—John A. Smithwick, S.; Jesse Cooper and David Latham, C.

But four counties remain to be heard from, viz:—Ashe, Hyde, Jones, and Lenoir.

The last Observer says that Fayetteville continues very healthy, not a case of severe illness exists in the place, and that “while we hear from other places, even in our own state, that disease and violence are committing their ravages, and destroying the peace of families and society, Fayetteville is happily exempted, to a degree seldom known at this season of the year, from scourges of any kind.”

On our first page will be found one of the two letters addressed by Gov. Troup to the President of the United States.—The letter of Gen. Gaines, in answer to that of the Governor, which requested him to forbear from any further communication with the government of Georgia, will also be found in a preceding column. The second letter of Gov. Troup to the President, will be published next week.

We learn by the last Milledgeville Journal that Gov. Troup has determined to postpone the survey of the Indian land,

until after the meeting of Congress. The Journal observes—“In doing this, none of the rights of Georgia have been either abandoned or compromised. Protest is made in strong terms against the determination of the President, and also against the right of Congress to interfere with the treaty any farther than to see it is executed.”

Early Cotton.—Five bales of new cotton were sold in Petersburg before the 20th of August, at 17 cents per lb.

Gen. William Carroll has been re-elected Governor of Tennessee, without opposition.

John Murphy, Esq. (a native of North-Carolina) has been elected Governor of Alabama, for the ensuing two years, without opposition.

From the Western Carolinian.

Mr. Editor: I would respectfully suggest to your intelligent readers, the propriety of forming and incorporating a Company, to be styled the *North-Carolina Gold Company*. The shares might be rated at \$50, or \$100 each; and a large number of them might be taken by the State. This company could lease or purchase the lands in the “Gold region” of North-Carolina, and thus be enabled to work the Mines to great advantage.—Skillful Miners could be very easily brought from South-America and Europe, and employed by the company. By a course of this kind, steadily pursued, there can be no doubt but immense treasure might be taken out of the bowels of the earth.

August 26th, 1825.

FLINT.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 30.

Gen. LA FAYETTE is now in this city, having returned on Thursday evening from a farewell visit to the three ex-presidents residing in Virginia. He will take his departure, in a few days, in the new frigate, which is nearly furnished for his reception.—Nat. Journal.

The account published on Thursday last of the entertainment given at Leesburg to gen. Lafayette, the president, and the ex-president Monroe, gives a practical exhibition of the genius and temper of our government. Lafayette was invited to this country under the administration of one man, and during his administration he receives the largest share of American hospitality—but before he quits the country, this man is reduced to the rank of a private citizen—he quits the presidential mansion—an other man is elected to the office, and here they are guests at the same table with the Nation's Guest, enjoying the hospitality of Leesburg, one seated on the right hand of Lafayette and the other on his left. Can European governments amidst all their pride and splendor furnish a spectacle to rival the moral sublimity of this—a moral spectacle that would be degraded by the presence of stars, diamonds, sceptres, coronets and crowns.

Mr. Monroe is now an American farmer, and it is only to be regretted that

three other American Farmers, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were not present at this celebration—all of our presidents but Washington would have then honored the occasion, and we trust his spirit would have presided at the entertainment.

Boston Patriot.

Every American who reads the subjoined extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Trinidad, to his correspondent in Salem, will venture to say must be affected by such a mark of dignified courtesy—

“Yesterday, being the anniversary of our country's Independence, the American flag, was waving gallantly over every American vessel, and the English flag, out of compliment to our country was hoisted from every British ship in port.”

We trust that such demonstrations of regard will not end in mere compliment.—ib.

CAMDEN, S.C. AUGUST 27.—On Wednesday morning last, information was received in this town of the death of Mr. JOHN ADAMSON. A Jury of inquest was immediately empanelled to enquire into the cause: And the following appears to be the substance of the verdict:—Upon examination, a large hole was discovered in the right side, between the seventh and eighth rib, supposed to have been occasioned by the discharge of a gun, with buck shot—the head also exhibited wounds apparently inflicted by the breech and cock of a gun. The Jury have been unable to attach the crime to any particular person, but are left under the impression, that the gun was fired by Mr. Lewis Ciples: He (Mr. Ciples) having been seen, armed with a double barrel gun, in the neighbourhood where the deed was perpetrated, a short time before the reports of a gun were heard. Why, how, and by whom this outrage was committed, time will determine.—The case now rests between him and his God.

We learn by the last Milledgeville Journal that Gov. Troup has determined to postpone the survey of the Indian land, until after the meeting of Congress. The Journal observes—“In doing this, none of the rights of Georgia have been either abandoned or compromised. Protest is made in strong terms against the determination of the President, and also against the right of Congress to interfere with the treaty any farther than to see it is executed.”

CAMDEN, AUG. 20.—We learn, that the prospect of Cotton and Corn Crops is not so flattering as could be wished. The intense heat and drought for several weeks past, have withered the leaves of the cotton and nearly destroyed the late corn. We never witnessed more luxuriant growths of these articles than about six weeks since—through the upper part of this state, every field gladdened the heart of the Agriculturist, and to the eye of the traveller presented the most pleasing prospect: but all are visionary—anticipated pleasure dwindles in the reality—and in nothing, even the most obvious good, can we exult a moment.

MARRIED,

At Steel Creek, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN M'GINNIS, to Miss PAMELLA PARKS.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult. after a few days illness of bilious fever, Mr. JOHN J. S. RUFFIN.

“Man is but a shadow, and life a dream.”

Of the truth of this, we have had, during the past week, a most melancholy illustration. In our last paper we mentioned the death of Mr. John J. S. Ruffin, and now it is our mournful task to record the disease of his father, our venerated friend, Mr. WILLIAM RUFFIN. He died on Tuesday last, after nine days illness, brought on, doubtless, by a fatiguing journey to Virginia, which he had just accomplished.

(Raleigh Reg. 2d inst.)

County Committee.

THOSE who have been appointed to represent the several militia, cavalry, infantry and artillery companies, are requested to attend in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th of October next; then to act as a County Committee for the purpose of instructing the members who have been appointed to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the General Assembly. The appointment is in obedience to a resolution of the County Committee, for the year ending with the August election.

HUGH PARKS.

Sept. 5, 1825.—ibw.

The Charlotte Troop

ARE required to appear at the Court House, on Thursday, the 22d instant, armed and equipped according to law.

M. T. C. KENNEDY, Capt.

Charlotte, Sept. 5, 1825.—2it51

Strayed

FROM this place, about a week ago, a white mare. No particular mark is recollect about her by which she may be known, otherwise being of rather a small size, well made, in very good order, and about nine or ten years of age; she is also very pleasant under the saddle. She was raised in Davidson county, and it is supposed has steered her course that way. If any person has taken her up between this place and Salisbury, they will confer a favor on the owner by sending information of the same to this Office, or to the Post-master in this town.

Charlotte, Sept. 10, 1825.

Estate of Col. Robinson.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor on the last will and testament of Milas J. Robinson, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law.

THOMAS G. POLK, Executor.

Waxwood, Aug. 26, 1825.—ibw.

3mt60—Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Joseph Young

es.

Scire Facias.

The heirs of John Reid, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court that Samuel Reid, Henry Reid, and Sharp Reid, heirs at law of the said John Reid, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made four weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the said Samuel, Henry and Sharp Reid, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer or plead to issue, judgment ex parte as to them will be rendered, according to scire facias.

DAN'L COLEMAN, C. C. C.

4wt53—Price adv. \$1 75

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

James Allison and

es.

Scire Facias.

The heirs of John Reid, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court that Samuel Reid, Henry Reid, and Sharp Reid, heirs at law of the said John Reid, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made four weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the said Samuel, Henry and Sharp Reid, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer or plead to

POETRY.

FEMALE PIETY.

Tis sweet to see the opening rose
Spread its fair bosom to the sky;
Tis sweet to view at twilight's close,
The heaven's bespangled canopy.

Tis sweet amid the vernal grove,
To hear the thrush's fervent lay,
Or lark, that wings his flight above,
To hail the dawning of the day—

But sweeter far is maiden's eye,
Uprais'd to heaven in pious prayer,
When bath'd in tears she looks on high,
What sacred eloquence is there!

O! sweeter far than sacred name,
"My Father," uttered by her tongue,
And sweeter when her heavenly flame
Ascends in pious holy song.

O! sweet when on the bended knee,
Her thoughts, her spirit mounts above,
In pious, deep-felt ecstasy,
To realms of everlasting love.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

From the North American Review.

BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive for mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar preceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has wakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favourable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was chosen by the new congress to be commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised: he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaption of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

We are pleased to see the heroic deeds of our old Revolutionary worthies brought to light, and due honours awarded them. History has yet much to collect from the incidents of our Revolution; but what is done must be done quickly, for the living records which alone retain them are fast fading from the earth. We published not long since an account of a bold and heroic exploit, performed by Capt. O'Brien and others at Machias, at the commencement of the Revolution. This is said to have been the first instance in which our countrymen met the British in a marine conflict. We publish below another account of an exploit equally bold and successful, the honour of which belongs also to a citizen of the State now residing at Bristol. We should have been glad if the details of the enterprise had been more fully and distinctly given.

Eastern (Maine) Argus.

From the Thomaston Register.

Mr. Moody: Since the arrival in this country of the Nation's Guest, Gen. LAFAYETTE, people seem more inclined to bring into notice the exploits performed by our American warriors during the period of the revolutionary war. I believe but few of the present generation are informed of the following bold achievement, executed by Capt. Robert Askins, who is now living at Bristol in this State. As it is honourable both to our state and country, as well as to Capt. Askins, it may be well to give it a place in your paper, as it cannot but draw the attention of your readers in a very agreeable manner.

In the year 1781, Capt. John Curtis, (who I think belongs to Salem,) commanded a privateer sloop, of about sixty tons, mounting six carriage guns, and as many swivels, called the *Lincoln Galley*, and of which Capt. Askins was the first Lieutenant. Capt. Curtis was directed by order of Congress to cruise along the eastern shore, to protect our coasting trade; and while on his cruise, he received information that some American vessels had been captured, and carried into Annapolis Royal, a port on the Nova Scotia shore. Thither Capt. Curtis concluded to go, and he arrived with his privateer off the harbour, in the night, and ordered Askins, his Lieutenant, to man the boat with twelve men, and reconnoitre the harbour, and, if practicable, to surprise and take the fort. Capt. Askins so well acquitted himself of the important trust, that he effected a landing without discovery, and proceeded directly to the fort, and completely surprised the guard, made the Governor a prisoner in his bed; and, astonishing as it may seem, he actually succeeded by stratagem to capture the town and the fort, amounting to 18 guns, and made upwards of one hundred and fifty men prisoners of war. At day light, Askins hoisted his signal at the fort, on which Capt. Curtis ran up to town with his vessel, and executed a capitulation. Askinshad arranged, paroled the prisoners, spiked and disabled the cannon, and brought off the public stores. By this gallant achievement, a hundred and fifty of our brave Americans, who were prisoners at Halifax, were released by exchange; and among them Capt. Potter, a valuable American officer, who had been notorious for his daring exploits, and in harassing the enemy on that shore, and whom they doomed to confinement during the

war, to keep him from further harm. This Captain Potter they at first strenuously refused to release, but the Governor was held a prisoner until they reluctantly yielded up Capt. Potter in exchange. Men are now living in this vicinity, who were then prisoners at Halifax, and exchanged for those taken at Annapolis.

Capt. Askins, I am told, is now in indigent circumstances; he has applied to government for a pension, having served over ten months on board this privateer, and also been engaged in the land and sea service of the continent, by those enlistments, or was a prisoner during almost the whole war; yet a pension was denied him, on the ground that the *Lincoln Galley* could not be found at the War Office recorded as a continental vessel, although she is mentioned as such in Gordon's History of the War. Let her, however, be continental, state, or individual property, Askins is no less entitled to the notice and aid of his country. It is indeed a hard case, that Capt. Askins, who is one of those brave spirits whose heart always beats high in his country's cause, and who has done such signal services, and helped so much to achieve our glorious independence, should be compelled to pass the few remaining days of his life in poverty, disappointment and grief, while hundreds of others are enjoying a pension, who, although they may have been in the service nine months or more, were never called into action, or otherwise proved themselves worthy of their country's gratitude. Capt. Askins is a worthy, honest man; and let him at least enjoy the consolation to reflect, that although he is poor, he richly merits the gratitude of his country; for of all honors, there is none superior to that of deserving well of one's country.

LINCOLN.

From the Boston Telegraph and Recorder.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

Rev. Thomas Allen was the first minister of Pittsfield, Mass.—When the American Revolution commenced, he, like the great body of the clergy, ardently espoused the cause of the oppressed colonies, and bore his testimony against the oppression of the mother country. When, in anticipation of the conflict which finally took place at Bennington, the neighbouring country was roused to arms, he used his influence to increase the band of patriots by exciting his townsmen to proceed to the battle-ground. A company was raised in his parish and proceeded. Some causes, however, were found to retard their progress on the way. Hearing of the delay, he proceeded immediately to join them; by his influence quickened their march, and soon presented them to Gen. Stark. Learning from him that he meditated an attack on the enemy, he said he would fight, but could not willingly bear arms against them, until he had invited them to submit. He was insensible to fear, and accordingly proceeded so near as to make himself distinctly heard in their camp, where, after taking his stand on a convenient eminence, he commenced his pious exhortations, urging them to lay down their arms. He was answered by a volley of musquetry, which lodged their contents in the log on which he stood. Turning calmly to a friend, who had followed him under cover of the breast-work which formed his foot-stool, he said—"now give me a gun; and this is said to be the first American gun which spoke on that memorable occasion. He continued to bear his part until the battle was decided in favor of the American arms, and contributed honorably to that result.

*The truth of this anecdote may be relied on, as it was received from those who were personally acquainted with the facts.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer contains an account of a new mode of treatment for consumption and other diseases of the lungs, invented by Dr. Middleton, a distinguished English physician. Being himself affected with a disorder of the lungs; and having lost two promising children by pulmonary consumption, he directed his whole attention and studies to those diseases. All his other professional business was given up, and his investigations gave rise to the mode of treatment, which he is now communicating to the world gratuitously.

His theory is founded upon the absorbing powers of the lungs, which is so great that he states the lungs of a sheep will take up four ounces of water, injected by an aperture in the wind pipe, in the course of a few hours without occasioning any apparent suffering. Medicines, in substance or in a fluid state, as Dr. Middleton has proved by a variety of experiments, are carried into the circulation much sooner when

thrown into the lungs than into the stomach. Dr. Middleton's plan then is, instead of loading the stomach with drugs and debilitating the whole system for the cure of a local disease, to administer it directly upon the lungs, and supply the stomach with a generous though not too stimulating diet. The medicines to be employed are calcined sponge, dandelion or stramonium for tubercles on the lungs, and myrrh and bark in more advanced stages of disease. These are administered by means of an instrument called an *inhaler*, which is a block tin case, in which is a cylindrical wheel having bristles inserted in its sides, and turned by a crank on the outside. At the top is a mouth piece which conveys the preparation to the lungs. The substance to be inhaled is first reduced to an impalpable powder, and being put into the inhaler, is set afloat by the wheel. When the air of the box is sufficiently loaded, the patient closes the nostrils, while he makes a full inspiration from the mouth pieces of the inhaler, by which the powder is conveyed to the seat of the disease. This is repeated three or four times a day. The success that has attended Dr. M.'s own practice has demonstrated the superiority of his system to any other heretofore practised upon. He considers consumption a contagious disease, and cautions persons against inhaling the breath of those who are laboring under infections of the lungs.

Recollections of John Emery.

When the late Mr. Emery first played the character of Robert Tyke, in the School of Reform, the public was taken by surprise. Very few persons knew the extent of his talents in what is theatrically termed serious business; and his correct and effective delineation of the character was a theme of universal admiration. With persons who had seen Emery's performance in comedy, no idea could be formed of the impressive and forcible manner in which many of his scenes and sentences were given: and the character of the incorrigible, but tender-hearted sentinel, in Pizarro, which he played, was never more effectively portrayed. One evening Pizarro was advertised, and the audience having waited beyond the usual time for the curtain to rise, became impatient; when at length an actor came forward and informed the audience, that in consequence of the absence of a principal performer, they were obliged to request a few minutes longer indulgence. The actor was scarcely off the stage when Mr. John Kemble, dressed for Rolla, stalked on, and said—"Ladies and Gentlemen, at the request of the principal performers in the play of this evening, I am to inform you, that the person alluded to is Mr. Emery!" The House received this explanation without any expression of disappointment, or otherwise. Scarcely had Mr. Kemble quitted the stage, when, dressed in a great-coat, dirty boots, and face red with haste, and wet with perspiration, on rushed the culprit. Emery stayed some moments before the audience, apparently much agitated, and at length delivered himself to this effect—"Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the first time I have had occasion to appear before you as an apologist. As I have been the sole cause of the delay in your entertainment, allow me shortly to offer my excuse, when I am sure I shall obtain an acquittal, especially from the fair part of this brilliant assemblage. Ladies (for you I must particularly address) my wife!"—and here the poor fellow's feelings almost overcame him—"my wife was but an hour since brought to bed, and I"—thunders of applause interrupted the apology—"and I ran for the doctor." "You've said enough!" exclaimed a hundred tongues. "I could not leave her ladies, until I knew she was safe." "Bravo, Emery, you've said enough!" was re-echoed from all parts of the house. Emery was completely overpowered; and after making another ineffectual attempt to proceed, retired, having first placed his hand upon his heart, and bowed gratefully to all parts of the house.

The play proceeded without interruption, but it appeared that Emery had not forgotten his obligation to Kemble, for in that scene before the prison scene, in which Rolla tries to corrupt the sentinel by money, the following strange interruption occurred in the dialogue:—

Rolla—"Have you a wife?"

Sentinel—"I have."

Rolla—"Children?"

Sentinel—"I had two this morning—I have got three now."

Loud applause followed this retaliation, which continued so long, that the entire effect of the scene was lost; and Mr. Kemble, after waiting sometime in awkward confusion, terminated it by abruptly rushing into the prison.

"Where is the hoe?" said a gentleman to his negro. "Wid de harrow." Where is the harrow? "Wid de hoe." And where are they both? "Why bofe together: good L-d, do you want crate a fuss wid poor nigger dis mornin?"

THE CREATION.

According to the best calculations, the earth has existed but little less than sixteen thousand years. Of the five books written by the great Jewish Lawgiver, the last perhaps is more interesting than the others. It is a history of which the world would have been ignorant, had it not come from the source which it does. Philosophy may demonstrate that the world had a beginning, and that it is the production of a being infinitely wise, powerful and intelligent, but could never decide whom, or what manner the various orders of creation sprung into existence. For every strange event men are desirous of assigning some reason, or giving some account. And when the true one cannot be given, some hypothesis is made to supply its place. Accordingly several Hebrew writers have attempted to describe the manner in which the earth was produced. But their descriptions fraught with imagination and fable could never afford satisfaction. One word respecting the origin of the earth, spoken by him who made it, goes further to solve our doubts than all the investigations of human reason.

But why do we believe the history of the creation given by Moses? We believe it because there is no history which contradicts it; none worthy of the least credibility which ascribes to the universe an earlier or later origin than this history gives it. The Chinese annals, pretending that the world has stood more than a hundred thousand years, are universally considered as fabulous. And to suppose that the earth has existed from eternity, is no more reasonable than it is to suppose that the material universe itself is God. For the supposition involves this very absurdity. But what evidence have we that the earth had an earlier origin than that ascribed to it by the sacred historian? If his account of the flood is fabulous, if the world is as old as the Chinese annals declare, or if it always existed, how is it that the most important sciences and arts are of such recent date? Why did the human mind make few or no discoveries in science till within a few thousand years?

There is a tendency in the human mind to improvement. It is impossible but that the roll of some thousand years should bring to light inventions equal in importance to that of the compass, or the steam engine, or the art of printing. And if inventions of this nature had existed fifty or a hundred thousand years since, it is impossible but some trace of them would have been transmitted to posterity. For it is not supposable that now they have come into such general use, any revolutions can obliterate them from the knowledge of man.

This is one instance of the gross absurdities which we should encounter by rejecting the history of the creation given by Moses. Many have supposed that to believe it is "too great a tax on human credulity." But to reject it is in my opinion a prostration of all reason.

Moses, if any man, possessed the means of obtaining information respecting the origin and age of the world. He was a person of great genius, and was a proficient in all the learning of the Egyptians. He probably obtained much information respecting the formation of the earth, and the human race by tradition, from the first human pair. The ancient nations were in a habit of transmitting historical facts orally from one generation to another, with great accuracy.

But the truth of his history rests on another consideration, and that is, he was divinely inspired. In addition to his great mental acquirements, did he not possess the power of working miracles, and the divine gift of prophecy? And could he not as easily be inspired to describe the great work of creation, as to predict the fate of the Jewish nation, or the coming of the Messiah? His description has every appearance of truth; gives us the most sublime and exalted ideas of God; and is precisely what his creatures might have expected. For it is not supposable that a Being of infinite beneficence would keep us in utter darkness on a subject of such high interest.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humour, and the last wit.